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# BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

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## THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### Medical Officer of Health

(J. LYONS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

### Chief Sanitary Inspector

(L. A. CRABTREE, C.R.SAN.I.)

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## 1952

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## 1952

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# BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

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## *Health Committee*

### CHAIRMAN

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
COUNCILLOR DR. S. H. BROWN

ALDERMAN L. F. COCKCROFT

„ W. EGERTON, J.P.

„ F. SUNDERLAND

„ H. TAYLOR

COUNCILLOR G. E. BOOTHMAN

„ A. COCKCROFT

„ H. CUNLIFFE

„ H. HARDY

„ R. LAW

„ E. R. SYKES

„ J. McLoughlin

# PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

## BOROUGH OF TODMORDEN

### *Medical Officer of Health*

J. LYONS, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health*

G. A. WILTHEW, M.B., B.S., B.SC. (Resigned 1-6-52).

### *Sanitary Inspector*

†L. A. CRABTREE, C.R.SAN.I.

### *Additional Sanitary Inspector*

†C. BAXTER, M.S.I.A., C.S.I.B.

### *Sanitary Inspector's Clerk*

MRS. E. E. WADDILOVE, C.R.SAN.I.

## WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

### Preventive Medical Services : Health Division 19

### *Divisional Medical Officer*

As above (M.O.H.).

### *Deputy Divisional Medical Officer*

As above (Deputy M.O.H.).

### *Assistant County Medical Officer*

ALICE SEELIG, M.D.

### *Medical Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinic*

\*MILDRED M. THIERENS, M.B.

### *School Dental Officer*

\*J. I. JAGGER, L.D.S. (commenced 1-1-52).

### *Health Visitors*

‡MRS. M. M. ILLINGWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M.

‡MISS J. ALEXANDER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

‡MRS. A. LUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (commenced 1-4-52).

### *Tuberculosis Health Visitor*

MRS. B. G. NICHOLL, S.R.N.

### *Mental Health Social Worker*

MISS E. C. WROE, S.R.N., R.M.N., S.C.M., H.V.



*Home Nurses*

MISS F. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE.

MISS M. TYLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE (resigned 1-7-52).

MRS. N. HANSON, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE (commenced 15-12-52).

*Midwives*

MRS. M. MCAULEY, S.C.M., (resigned 30-9-52).

MISS P. STANSFIELD, S.C.M.

*Dental Attendant*

\*MISS C. HANLEY (commenced 1-1-52).

*Joint Clerical Staff*—engaged in all constituent districts of the Division, viz. Todmorden, Hebden Royd, Hepton, Sowerby Bridge and Ripponden.

H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S.

MISS J. SUTCLIFFE

\*MRS. J. GREENWOOD.

MISS M. CHATBURN (resigned 26-4-52).

MISS H. DOUGLAS (resigned 30-9-52).

F. H. UTTLEY

J. GREENWOOD

MISS P. JACKSON.

D. HOWORTH.

MISS M. JOHNSON (commenced 21-4-52).

MISS M. HOPKINS (commenced 7-7-52).

MISS A. Y. ALCOCK (commenced 17-11-52).

\* Part-time.

† Hold Meat Inspection Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute

‡ Hold Health Visitors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

## HALIFAX AREA HOSPITALS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

### Consultant Staff

*Orthopaedic Surgeon*

G. HYMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

*Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon*

W. O. LODGE, M.D., F.I.C.S., F.R.C.S.(EDIN.).

*Chest Physician*

BERTRAM MANN, B.SC., M.D., D.P.H.

*Ophthalmic Surgeon*

P. M. WOOD, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.,

ABRAHAM ORMEROD MEDICAL CENTRE,  
TODMORDEN,

*October, 1953.*

HIS WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the sixth Annual Report since the inception of the scheme of Divisional Health Administration. I must crave your indulgence for the late appearance of this report. This is due to illness and shortage of medical staff and also to the dislocation of the department's routine duties by the Todmorden smallpox outbreak earlier in the year.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services and has similar functions in the Urban Districts of Hebden Royd, Sowerby Bridge, and Ripponden, and the Rural District of Hepton. The scheme has led to a closer integration of local authority health services.

The vital statistics for the year show yet another fall in the birth rate from 13.8 to 13.4 per 1,000 of the population. This figure compares with a rate of 15.3 in the rest of the country and is a reflection of the unbalanced age constitution of the population, a feature to which I have often referred in past reports.

It would appear, however, that what is lacked in quantity is to some extent made up in quality for there was an appreciable reduction in the number of stillbirths and infant deaths and, for the sixth successive year, no mother died as a result of confinement. The risk of infant death in Todmorden today is less than one-fifth of what it was fifty years ago, whilst the present-day absence of maternal mortality in Todmorden compares with an average of four maternal deaths per year at the beginning of the century.

Another pleasing feature of the vital statistics is a fall in the number of deaths from tuberculosis. The improved social and economic conditions enjoyed by the greater part



of the population during the past decade or so, allied with better facilities for early diagnosis and improved treatment, are responsible for this welcome improvement.

There was a high incidence during the year of both measles and whooping-cough. Neither disease caused any deaths but the whooping-cough was relatively severe in some cases causing protracted illness especially among younger infants. A reliable anti-whooping cough vaccine is **fortunately** now available for infants up to the age of four years under the County Council's immunisation scheme and it is expected that the widespread use of the vaccine will lead to a noticeable reduction in both the incidence and severity of this distressing disease.

Diphtheria continues to be absent from the district with the result that an increasing number of parents are content to postpone anti-diphtheria immunisation until the child is immunised at school. This indifference cannot be commended. Diphtheria may be re-introduced into the district at any time, and a high percentage of immunised children is the only guarantee against the occurrence of a major epidemic.

My annual reports for 1950 and 1951 referred at length to the problems associated with caring for the aged and one is pleased to report some limited improvement in the situation. The domiciliary services have been extended, increased assistance being provided by Home Nurses, Health Visitors and Home Helps, as well as by workers of voluntary organisations. There has also been a reduction in the waiting lists for hospital "chronic sick" beds, due partly to increased domiciliary care and partly to successful rehabilitation of patients in hospital with subsequent discharge either to their own homes or to welfare institutions. Pressure on the welfare institutions (intended for fairly active persons) has been correspondingly increased and great difficulty is now frequently experienced in securing admission. This is particularly so when ground floor accommodation is required, that is, where the patient is not sufficiently active to climb stairs but is considered "too fit" to be admitted to or retained in hospital. The need for such a rigid and impracticable classification of patients is to be deplored but it will remain as long as two separate authorities viz. Hospital Authority and Welfare Authority, share the responsibility for institutional care. Border-line cases are inevitably numerous and I have frequently been asked to act as a mediator or arbitrator, not

an unusual role for the Medical Officer of Health in this much-divided Health Service.

Housing conditions in the town continue to be a matter for grave concern. Geographical and economic factors have restricted the development of new housing whilst, at the same time, many of the older houses are sinking into decay through disrepair. The present Housing Acts do not enable Local Authorities to deal effectively with the situation and new and improved legislation is eagerly awaited.

The public is becoming increasingly conscious of the discomforts and dangers of atmospheric pollution and a growing number of complaints about offending chimneys are reaching the Health Department. It should be remembered, however, that the *major* cause of smoke pollution of the air is not the occasional spectacular mill chimney belching forth but rather the multitude of ordinary domestic chimneys, pouring their filthy, irritant and poisonous fumes directly into our long-suffering lungs, at the same time fouling our skin and our clothes, destroying our buildings, hiding God's sunshine, wasting precious fuel and turning the valleys into steamy cauldrons of grime and gloom. The remedy rests largely with the public itself, simply by overcoming the prevailing prejudice against smokeless fuels. The open fire need not be sacrificed if modern grates are used. The conversion of fire-grates may indeed be encouraged by local authorities in the future in the same way as the conversion of privies has been stimulated in the past, with similar beneficial results on the health of the community. The only doubt at the moment is in relation to the availability of smokeless fuel but I am assured that a gradual increase in the use of this fuel locally is quite practicable. Industrial sources of pollution must, of course, continue to be carefully observed and managements induced, where necessary, to improve or replace their fuel-burning appliances and to ensure their proper working and supervision.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I thank you for your kindness, patience and co-operation. I also wish to express my deep appreciation of the consistently loyal and energetic work of the staff of this Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. LYONS,

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION I.

## VITAL STATISTICS

## Statistics.

Area. 12,790 acres.

Population—Census 1951. 19,072 persons.

Registrar General's estimate of  
Resident Population, mid. 1952, 18,760.

Number of dwelling-houses, 7,083.

Rateable value £114,706.

Product of a penny rate £450.

Rainfall at Gorpley Reservoir during 1952, 54.01 inches

## Summary of Vital Statistics.

	Total	M	F	
Live Births—				
Legitimate	240	134	106	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated res- ident population 13.4
Illegitimate	12	7	5	
Still Births—				
Legitimate	3	—	3	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births 11.8
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Deaths	269	126	143	Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population 14.3

## DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES—

	Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births
Puerperal Sepsis ...	Nil	...
Other Puerperal Causes	Nil	Nil



## DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

All infants per 1000 live births ... ..	28
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate births ...	25
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate births ...	83

**Infantile Mortality.**

Seven infants under age of twelve months died during 1952, giving an infantile mortality rate of 28 per 1000 births.

The following table gives the cause of death of these infants.

Cause of Death	No. of infants dying in				
	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5—52 week
Atalectasis ... ..	2	—	—	—	—
Congenital Heart disease ...	—	1	—	—	—
Spina bifida ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Broncho pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1

DEATHS FROM Cancer (all ages) ... ..	40
Measles (all ages) ... ..	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	Nil
Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) .. ..	0.16
Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate .. ..	0.11
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis death rate	0.05
Respiratory Death Rate (excluding tuberculosis)	1.17

# CAUSES OF DEATH IN TODMORDEN, M.B.

CAUSE OF DEATH					1951		1952	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...				3	2	2	—
2	Tuberculosis, other ...				—	—	—	1
3	Syphilitic disease ...				—	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria ...				—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough ...				—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ...				—	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis ...				—	—	—	—
8	Measles ...				—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...				1	2	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach				7	1	2	4
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...				4	1	3	—
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast				—	5	—	2
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus				—	1	—	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...				11	11	15	11
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...				—	—	—	—
16	Diabetes ...				1	2	1	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...				19	20	22	26
18	Coronary disease, angina ...				27	16	23	14
19	Hypertension with heart disease ...				7	10	3	1
20	Other heart disease ...				21	27	15	29
21	Other circulatory disease ...				15	12	8	17
22	Influenza ...				8	14	—	—
23	Pneumonia ...				3	5	3	2
24	Bronchitis ...				12	14	4	9
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...				1	—	4	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...				1	—	1	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...				—	1	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...				1	6	—	7
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...				1	—	1	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion... ...				—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformation ...				—	—	1	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...				13	14	12	10
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...				—	—	2	—
34	All other accidents ...				10	3	1	1
35	Suicide ...				4	4	2	2
36	Homicide and operations of war ...				—	—	—	—
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES ...					170	171	126	143



PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952  
based on Registrar-General's Figures

	Todmorden M.B.	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	13.4	15.3	15.4	15.3
DEATH RATE (all per 1,000 estimated population)				
All causes ... ..	14.3	12.1	11.5	11.3
Infective and parasitic diseases*	—	0.07	0.07	**
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.21
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
†Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	1.17	1.21	1.15	**
Cancer ... ..	2.13	2.02	1.92	1.99
‡Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	5.86	4.66	4.35	**
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	2.56	1.88	1.74	**
INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) ...	27.8	30.1	30.0	27.6
MATERNAL MORTALITY (deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births)	—	0.88	0.80	0.72

\* Combined death rate from syphilitic diseases, acute poliomyelitis, meningococcal infections, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

‡ Combined death rate from Heart Disease and other Diseases of the Circulatory System.

\*\* Figures not available.

# PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952

Based on Registrar-General's Figures

Comparison with neighbouring districts in County Health Division 19	Todmorden M.B.	Hepton R.D.	Hebden Royd U.D.	Sowerby Bridge U.D.	Rippon- den U.D.
BIRTH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	13.4	14.4	11.8	13.1	16.1
DEATH RATE (all per 1,000 est'd. population)					
All causes ... ..	14.3	12.5	17.0	14.8	13.2
*Infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	0.24	—	0.05	0.19
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	0.11	0.24	0.10	0.11	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	0.05	—	—	0.05	—
†Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuber- culosis of respiratory system) ...	1.17	2.44	1.78	1.02	0.77
Cancer ... ..	2.13	1.71	2.38	2.25	3.45
‡Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	5.86	3.91	7.63	6.86	6.13
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	2.56	2.44	3.07	1.71	1.53
INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	27.8	—	16.8	16.3	35.7
MATERNAL MORTALITY (deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

\* Combined death rate from syphilitic diseases, acute poliomyelitis, meningococcal infections, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, and other infective and parasitic diseases.

† Combined death rate from influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

‡ Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

## SECTION II.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

#### A. HOSPITALS.

There is no General Hospital in the Borough of Todmorden. Patients requiring hospital treatment are referred as a rule to hospitals under the administration of the Halifax Hospitals Management Committee (National Health Service). Included in this group are the Halifax General Hospital, the Royal Halifax Infirmary, St. John's Hospital (for the aged and chronic sick), Northowram Infectious Diseases Hospital, Shelf Sanatorium, Todmorden Fielden Hospital (for long stay medical cases in children) and Todmorden Stansfield View Hospital (for mental defectives).

Maternity beds are available at both the Halifax General and Royal Infirmary. Priority in booking is given to abnormal cases, mothers expecting their first child, and mothers with unsatisfactory home conditions.

Special Hospitals (e.g. Mental Hospitals, special Orthopaedic Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, etc.) outside the Halifax area are available when required ; they are situated in various parts of the so-called "Leeds Hospital Region" which in fact extends into all three Ridings.

#### B. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The West Riding County Council maintain an Ambulance Depot at Millwood, Todmorden, with an establishment at the end of 1952, of a Depot Superintendent, ten full-time Driver-Attendants and four vehicles. The area served covers Todmorden Borough, part of Hebden Royd U.D. area and the Hepton Rural District.

**C. LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health) at laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford.

**D. ISSUE OF ANTI-TOXIN, ETC.**

Supplies of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxin are available at the Halifax Isolation Hospital and the Halifax General Hospital for issue to medical practitioners requiring it. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board supplies of tetanus anti-toxin are also kept at the Medical Centre, Todmorden, for use of local medical practitioners in the division. A supply of reagents for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is also available free of charge to private practitioners who have undertaken to participate in the West Riding County Council's schemes of immunisation.



## SECTION III.

## W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICE

## A. CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

## Infant Welfare

Ridgefoot	...	...	Tuesdays and Wednesdays ...	...	2 to 4-30 p.m.
Vale Baptist Sunday School, Cornholme	...	...	Tuesdays ...	...	2 to 4-30 p.m.
Walsden Wesley Sunday School	...	...	Thursdays ...	...	2 to 4-30 p.m.

## Ante-Natal and Post Natal

Ridgefoot	...	...	Wednesdays and Thursdays	...	1-30 to 4 p.m.
-----------	-----	-----	--------------------------	-----	----------------

## School Clinics

## Ridgefoot

(a) *Minor Ailments	...	...	Mondays to Fridays inclusive	...	9 to 10 a.m.
(b) Dental...	...	...	Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursdays	...	9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
(c) Ophthalmic	...	...	As required ...	...	By arrangement
(d) Ear, Nose and Throat	...	...	As required ...	...	By arrangement
(e) Artificial Sunlight	...	...	Mondays and Fridays	...	By arrangement

## Smallpox Vaccination

## Diphtheria Immunisation

## Whooping Cough Immunisation

All Infant Welfare Centres	...	...	As required ...	...	By arrangement
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## Tuberculosis (by arrangement with Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee)

Union Offices, Hall Street	...	...	Wednesdays ...	...	1-30 to 4-30 p.m.
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\* Medical Officer in attendance Fridays only.



## B. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

### Ante Natal Services

During 1952 Dr. Thierens held 100 sessions and 158 patients made 737 attendances. The popularity of the clinic is shown in the table below :—

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Number of patients	296	254	217	200	162	158
No. of attendances	1353	1150	992	1060	805	737
No. of sessions held	102	104	101	102	96	100
Patients sent by						
Midwives	58	50	40	30	23	5
Patients sent by						
Doctors	10	10	10	5	3	19
Patients sent by						
Health Visitors	35	55	50	20	14	9
Patients attended on						
own initiative	172	99	102	135	100	114
Patients sent by						
Hospitals	8	20	10	10	22	11
Patients sent by						
Private Nsg. Home	13	20	5	—	—	—
Patients referred to						
own doctor	37	17	20	20	6	9
Patients referred to						
Hospital	55	61	30	24	22	32
Patients referred to						
Dentist	62	54	16	9	26	6
Patients given U.V.R.						
treatment	5	1	—	—	—	5

X-ray examinations were arranged for three patients who had attended the Ante-Natal Clinic during the year.

### Post Natal and Gynaecological Clinics.

Gynaecological and post-natal patients are examined at the ordinary ante-natal clinic. During 1952, 79 patients made 139 attendances at the clinic. Some of the patients confined in Halifax General Hospital attended there for post-natal examination.

	1949	1950	1951	1952
No. of post-natal patients ...	50	51	56	79
No. of attendances ...	60	70	88	139

### Child Welfare Clinics.

Clinics were held at the Abraham Ormerod Medical Centre on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, and at Cornholme and Walsden on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons respectively. A record of the work done in 1952 is given in the following table :—

	Medical Centre	Wals- den	Corn- holme	Total
No. of sessions ..	101	50	49	200
No. of children who attended :—				
(a) Under 1 year old	124	40	31	195
(b) 1-5 years of age	263	107	54	424
No. of attendances by children :—				
(a) Under 1 year ..	1689	635	790	3114
(b) 1-5 years ..	895	474	334	1703
Total attendances	2584	1109	1124	4817
Average attendance per session ..	26	22	23	24

**Home Visiting by Health Visitors.**

NO. OF ANTE-NATAL VISITS :—					
First Visits	..	..	..	..	98
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	84
NO. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR					
First Visits	..	..	..	..	261
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	1490
NO. OF VISITS TO CHILDREN 1-5 YEARS					3671
SPECIAL VISITS	...	...	...	...	903
TOTAL HOME VISITS					6507

**Day Nursery Accommodation**

The Glen Day Nursery was opened by the West Riding County Council on 11th September, 1950. Priority for admission is granted according to the following categories:

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) Children of parents who cannot find suitable homes or are living in overcrowded and/or insanitary dwellings.
- (d) The young child of the widow who must educate and support the family unassisted, and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

Where vacancies still remain after the above categories have been dealt with priority is then given to mothers engaged in the textile or armament industries.

**The Care of Premature Infants.**

Special equipment and nursing staff is available for use in the home in cases requiring them.



### **The Care of Illegitimate Children.**

Every effort is made to find a suitable home for the baby either with the mother or with the grand-parents. When the child is old enough it can be admitted to a Day Nursery if the mother has to go out to work. Special advice about legal adoption is given if it is desired. These cases are seen in the home by the Health Visitor and encouraged to attend the Infant Welfare Centre regularly.

### **Minor Ailments Clinic.**

During 1952 88 children under five years of age, some of whom were attending nursery classes, made 141 attendances for treatment at the Medical Centre.

### **U. V. L. Clinic.**

This was held twice weekly at the Medical Centre during the winter months. A Sollux Mercury Vapour Lamp was used. 44 children not attending school, made 677 attendances for treatment.

### **Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.**

Most proprietary brands of milk and other infant foods are sold at the Child Welfare Clinics for the convenience of mothers and special brands of milk are ordered when necessary.

In addition the distribution of cod liver oil, orange juice, vitamin A and D tablets, and National Dried Milk, was carried out at the three Child Welfare Clinics on behalf of the Ministry of Food.

### **Provision of Maternity Outfits.**

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

## **C. PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.**

### **Home Nursing.**

The County Council are responsible for the home nursing in Todmorden, the two nurses being resident at the Nurses' Home, Garden Street, Todmorden.

**Midwifery.**

Two whole-time midwives (resident in their own homes) are employed by the County Council to serve the Todmorden area.

The following table shows the number of Todmorden women confined in hospital, private nursing home, or delivered by midwives and private practitioners in Todmorden or elsewhere so far as has been ascertained :

	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital ... ..	154	60.4
No. delivered in private nursing homes ...	8	3.1
No. delivered by midwives... ..	93	36.5
No. delivered by doctors (including the difficult cases met with by municipal midwives in their practice where a doctor had to be sent for to effect delivery) ... ..	—	—
TOTAL (including stillbirths), so far as has been ascertained ...	255	100.0

During 1952 the practising midwives summoned medical assistance to 19 mothers and 4 infants. Medical aid was sent for on account of the following conditions :—

MOTHERS		INFANTS	
Cause	No.	Cause	No.
Ruptured Perineum ...	6	Tongue tied ...	1
Obstructed labour ...	1	Discharge from eyes	1
Prolonged labour ...	5	Dangerous feebleness	1
Precipitate labour ...	2	Congenital malformation	1
Ante partum haemorrhage	1		
Face presentation ...	1		
Maternal distress ...	1		
Rise in temperature ...	2		
Total ... ..	19	Total ... ..	4



The following table summarises the midwifery work of the district midwives for the year 1952 :—

Work done within the Borough	Two Municipal Midwives
No. of deliveries made by Midwives ...	95
No. of difficult cases met with by midwives where a doctor had to be sent for and who	
(a) Effected delivery ... ..	1
(b) Sent patient to Hospital ...	2
No. of cases where midwives acted as a maternity nurse ... ..	1
Medical aid sent for in case of	
(a) Mothers ... ..	19
(b) Infants ... ..	4

### Emergency Obstetric Unit.

The “ flying squad ” attached to Halifax General Hospital is available for obstetric emergencies occurring in the town.

### Analgesia.

Both midwives are trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor.

### D. HEALTH VISITING.

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children, and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

## E. HOME HELPS

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provide domestic help for cases coming within the following classifications:

1. Where there is illness in the home.
2. For an expectant mother.
3. For a confinement in the home.
4. Where needed because of a mentally defective person in the home.
5. Where needed because of illness or infirmity in the aged.
6. Where there are children of, or under, school age and the mother is ill or otherwise not able to care for them.

Sixty-five cases were attended in Todmorden during 1952 and were divided into the following categories: Maternity 12, aged persons 47, and illness 6. The total number of hours worked by home helps was 10,949 as compared with 4,873 in 1951.

## F. CARE AND AFTER CARE

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or defect, venereal disease, and other illnesses.

## G. SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of schools in district ... ..	16
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1952 ... ..	2570
Number of children examined at school during 1952 (This figure being made up as follows)	937
Routine examinations ... ..	416
Re-examinations ... ..	521
Number of children referred for treatment ... ..	54

### Minor Ailments Clinic

426 children made 2,178 attendances at the minor ailments clinic during the year.

### Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic

Three sessions were held by Mr. Lodge at the Medical Centre and 51 Todmorden children were seen by him. Of the children inspected at these and previous sessions 41 received operative treatment at either the Halifax General Hospital or the Halifax Royal Infirmary during 1952.

### Dental Clinic.

During the year 134 Dental Clinics were held by Mr. Jagger. The following table gives a record of the work done:

#### DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Number of children inspected	...	...	984
Number of children offered treatment	...	...	676
Number of children treated	...	...	637
Number of attendances	...	...	698

#### NUMBER OF EXTRACTIONS

Temporary teeth	...	...	...	1262
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	55

#### NUMBER OF FILLINGS

Temporary teeth	...	...	...	250
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	194

#### NUMBER OF OTHER OPERATIONS

Temporary	...	...	...	...	112
Permanent	...	...	...	...	20

### Ophthalmic Clinic.

Mr. Wood held 36 eye clinics during the year, and 172 Todmorden school children and 71 school children from other parts of the division were seen by him and glasses were prescribed where necessary.

### U.V.L. Clinic.

93 school children made 535 attendances during the year.

## H. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against small-pox may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

**Number of children in Todmorden who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time to 31-12-52.**

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total under 15
93	199	305	107	156	1283	1043	3186

Estimated mid-year population 3772 under 15 years



**Number of children in Todmorden who completed a full course of Immunisation 1952**

Age	0-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Began and completed injections 1952 ...	93	122	21	8	9	19	5	7	10	8	5	2	5	—	—
Total ... 314															
Immunised in previous years, re-treated 1952 ...	—	—	—	—	37	246	159	160	119	140	129	73	—	—	2
Total ... 1065															

**Vaccination against Smallpox.**

During the year 262 people were vaccinated against smallpox.

## SECTION IV.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Summary of Notifications received during 1952.

Disease	Total cases notified
Scarlet Fever ... ..	3
Whooping Cough ... ..	151
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1
Measles ... ..	434
Diphtheria ... ..	—
Acute pneumonia ... ..	22
Dysentery ... ..	—
Smallpox ... ..	—
Acute encephalitis ... ..	—
Enteric or Typhoid fever ... ..	—
Paratyphoid fevers ... ..	—
Erysipelas ... ..	2
Meningococcal infection ... ..	1
Food poisoning ... ..	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	28
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	5
	<hr/> 649 <hr/>

**Tuberculosis Services.**

A clinic is held weekly on Wednesday afternoons at Hall Street, and cases requiring X-ray examination are referred to the Chest Clinic at Halifax Royal Infirmary. Regular home supervision is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Free extra nourishment, bedding, shelters, etc., are provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.



The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis in Todmorden in 1952:—

	Respiratory			Non-Resp.			Ttls.
	M	F	Ttl.	M	F	Ttl.	
No. on Register on 1st Jan., 1952 ..	51	28	79	20	19	39	118
No. first notified during 1952 ..	17	11	28	4	1	5	33
No. of cases restored to register ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of cases entered in Register other than by notification ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
No. removed from Register during 1952 :—							
(a) Died .. ..	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
(b) Removed from district ..	5	2	7	3	—	3	10
(c) Recovered ..	2	1	3	1	1	2	5
No. remaining on Register 31/12/52 .	59	35	94	20	19	39	133

The number of new cases and the number of deaths notified during 1952 are given in detail in the following table :—

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45-55	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
55-65	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & over	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	17	11	4	1	3	1	—	—

SECTION V.

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Corporation Supply.

Serving 5520 houses with a population of 14,865.

(b) Private Supplies.

Serving 1563 houses with a population of 4,207.

Corporation Supply.

The water is from upland surfaces and is naturally soft and of an acid character. The water is treated by slow filtration through sand and lime dust. A chlorinator is installed at the waterworks. A bulk supply of water is also obtained from the Rochdale Corporation.

Private Supplies.

These are derived mainly from springs, the water generally being conveyed to storage chambers from which it is piped to the houses.

Examination of Samples.

CORPORATION SUPPLY.

Bacteriological	...	...	20	—	All satisfactory.
Chemical	...	...	12	—	All satisfactory.
Plumbo-solvency			4	—	No lead.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

Bacteriological	...	Satisfactory	26	}	Total ... 31
		Unsatisfactory	5		

Twenty-five of the samples taken from private supplies were taken during routine sampling of the larger supplies for premises in various parts of the Borough. In the case of five of these samples the reports were unsatisfactory and in two cases the cisterns were cleaned out and other works done and subsequent samples in both cases were satisfactory, and this also applied in two other cases. Three samples were taken in connection with works of improvement to a supply and three from two supplies on request—and these were also satisfactory.

## SECTION VI.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### HOUSING.

##### Rainfall for 1952 (Fielden Hospital).

January ..	6.16 ins.	September ..	4.13 ins.
February ..	1.61 „	October ..	6.74 „
March .. ..	2.90 „	November ..	2.74 „
April .. ..	4.29 „	December ..	4.98 „
May .. ..	2.12 „		
June .. ..	3.54 „		47.20
July .. ..	2.06 „		
August .. ..	5.93 „		

##### Drainage and Sewerage.

A minor extension of the sewer was carried out to receive sewage from two houses at Haugh Road.

Certain portions of the district still require sewer-  
ing, but in all these parts the cost is prohibitive. All defective  
sewers are improved as required.

All sewage is treated at the Corporation Sewage Works  
which are adequate for the needs of the Borough.

There have been no complaints from the West Riding  
Rivers Board in respect of the effluent from the Sewage  
Works.

##### Rivers and Streams.

No action has been taken during the year to check  
the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.



**Closet Accommodation.**

The following table shows the number of the various types of closets in the Borough :—

Privies with covered middens	..	..	about	70
Pail or Tub Closets (a) Houses	..	..		398
(b) Workplaces	..	..		48
				<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	..	446
Water Closets (a) Houses	..	..	..	5627
(b) Workplaces	..	..	..	666
				<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	..	6303
Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	245
Number of additional Closets provided :—				
Old property (a) W.C.'s	13	(b) Others	0	
New houses (a) W.C.'s	26	(b) Others	0	
Number of Closets, other than privies, reconstructed as W.C.'s—16.				

With a view to securing the conversion of pail closets and slop closets to water closets the Corporation contribute one-half of the cost of conversion to a maximum of £10 per closet. Fourteen conversions of slop closets and two conversions of pail closets were carried out during the year

**Refuse Collection and Disposal.**

No changes were made during the year in the methods of collection and disposal of refuse. The collection of refuse, including nightsoil, is done by two motor vehicles, one, the Lewin Compressing Refuse Collector, being employed whole time, and the other on four days per week, a weekly collection being carried out in the Borough except for outlying districts where a fortnightly collection is made. The collection of nightsoil is done by motor vehicle fitted with a movable tank and the contents are disposed of at the Sewage Disposal Works.

All the refuse is disposed of at Woodhouse Tip where the system of "controlled tipping" combined with salvage recovery is in operation. The salvage recovery comprises the collection and, where necessary, the sorting from the refuse of various materials such as waste paper, scrap metals, rags, carpets. Almost all the waste paper is collected separately during the collection of refuse, in addition to which there is a special collection from factories and business premises.



The weight of refuse collected during the year was 3,807 tons, and the cost of collection and disposal was £6,357. The income from the sale of salvaged materials, charges for tipping, etc., was £1,797, giving a net cost for collection and disposal of refuse of £4,560.

The following are the various items of salvage recovered during the year, with the proceeds, although some of the salvage was not sold until after the year end.

				Tons		£	s.	d.
Waste paper	...	...	...	158	...	1435	7	1
Ferrous metals	...	...	...	18	...	37	11	6
Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...	1	...	92	6	3
Textiles (rags, carpets, etc.)	...	...	...	10	...	153	5	4
				-----		-----		
TOTAL	...	...	...	187	...	£1718	10	2

In comparison with the previous year the total weight of salvage recovered shows an increase of 20 tons, waste paper being 9 tons and ferrous metal being  $13\frac{1}{2}$  tons more, whilst non-ferrous metals and textiles show slight decreases and the recovery of bottles and jars has ceased, there being no market for such.

The price of waste paper, which at the beginning of the year was more than double the controlled maximum price during the war, progressively declined until for the last quarter of the year the price was approximately one-quarter of that at the beginning. There was little demand for paper for a period of six months, but there was a considerable improvement, at the reduced price, afterwards.

The payment by the Council of incentive bonus for the employees of the Scavenging Department was continued during the year.

## Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1952, for Nuisances only	...	...	...	...	...	432
Nuisances found in 1952	...	...	...	...	...	115
Nuisances in hand, end of 1951	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total needing abatement	...	...	...	...	...	135
Abated during 1952	...	...	...	...	...	122
Outstanding, end of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	13
Notices served, Informal	...	...	...	...	...	46
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	41
Notices served, Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	2
Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	—

## Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	General Conditions	Legal proceedings if any
Common Lodging Houses ..	0	0	0		
Houses let in Lodgings	0	0	0		
Canal Boats .. ..	0	0	0		
Knackers Yards ..	0	0	0		
Tents, Vans & Sheds	4	4	10		
Offensive Trades—					
2 Tripe Boilers	9	9	2	Satisfactory	None
1 Fat Melter					
6 Dressing Hides for Pickers or Tanners.					

## Eradication of Bed Bug.

No instances of bug infestation of houses, either Council or other, were found during the year.

# Factories and Workplaces.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.  
Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical power ...	4	None	None
FACTORIES without mechanical power	24	None	None
OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not in- cluding outworkers' premises)... ..	1	None	None
TOTAL ... ..	29	None	None

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Pro- secutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	} None	} None
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	None			
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	None			
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	None			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)... ..	None			
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
insufficient ... ..	1	None	—	
unsuitable or defective ...	None	—	—	
not separate for sexes ...	None	—	—	
Other offences ... ..	None	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Min- istry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
TOTAL ... ..	3	2	None	None



## Summary of the Work Done during 1952.

## Inspections of Premises—

1.	For nuisances, etc.	...	...	278
2.	Where infectious disease has occurred	...	...	21
3.	Where offensive trades are carried on	...	...	2
4.	Inspections of Factories	...	...	5
5.	Inspections of Bakehouses	...	...	23
6.	Inspections of Ice Cream premises and shops	...	...	5
7.	Inspections under Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	45
8.	Inspections of Slaughterhouses	...	...	53
9.	Inspections of Water Supplies	...	...	7
10.	Inspections of Work in Progress	...	...	124
11.	Inspections under the Housing Act 1936	...	...	67
12.	Re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1936	...	...	38
13.	Re-inspections as to compliance with notices	...	...	56
14.	Inspections under Public Health Acts	...	...	48
15.	Inspections under Closet Conversion Scheme	...	...	14
16.	Inspections of Food Premises and Shops	...	...	94
17.	Miscellaneous inspections	...	...	27
Total Visits...				907
18.	No. of houses disinfected after			
	(1) infectious disease	...	...	3
	(2) tuberculosis	...	...	12
19.	Smoke test applied to drains	...	...	13
20.	Smoke observations taken	...	...	26
21.	Samples of water taken for analysis	...	...	12
22.	Samples of water taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	51
23.	Samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	13
24.	Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	32
25.	Samples of water from School Baths taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	14
26.	No. of complaints investigated	...	...	161
27.	Cases abated under preliminary notice	...	...	128
28.	Cases abated under statutory notice	...	...	8
29.	Cases dealt with under Closet Conversion Scheme	...	...	14



**Summary of Work Carried Out in Compliance with Notices,  
etc., during 1952.**

**House Drainage—**

House drains repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	45
New pipe drains provided	...	...	2
House drains connected to sewer	...	...	2
Drains trapped	...	...	2

**Sanitary Conveniences—**

New water closets provided	...	...	18
Closets repaired, cleansed, etc.	...	...	8
Waste water closets converted into water closets			14
Waste water closets abolished...	...	...	3
Tub closets abolished	...	...	2

**Factories and Bakehouses—**

Sanitary conveniences cleansed and repaired	...	2
New water closets provided	...	2

**Houses dealt with under Housing Act and Public Health Act**

Houses repaired by informal notice	...	44
Houses repaired by statutory notice	...	3
Houses demolished	...	3

**Miscellaneous—**

No. of cases of overcrowding abated	...	2
No. of condemnations of unsound food	...	37
No. of premises disinfested,	...	3
Pollution of water supply remedied	...	1
Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed	...	2
No. of dust bins sold by Health Dept.	...	145

**Mortuary Accommodation.**

For accidents	..	..	One Mortuary : two slabs.
For infectious cases, other than at hospitals	..	None	
Facilities for post-mortem examination ?	..	Yes.	
Mortuary accommodation sufficient ?	..	..	Yes.

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.****Milk Supply.**

Number of milk distributors registered ... .. 72

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGS., 1949

Number of licences in force for :	Dealers	Supplementary
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	14	5
Sterilised Milk ... ..	49	1

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGS., 1949

Number of licences in force for	Dealers	Supplementary
Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	12	5

Number of licences in force for production of milk	
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	5
Accredited ... ..	1

**Food Inspection.**

There are now two licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough—one at Pavement and one at Bottoms, Walsden. Centralised slaughtering outside the Borough again continued in operation, but the slaughterhouse at Pavement was used for the slaughter of horses for human consumption, and 82 horses were slaughtered during the year, the carcasses, etc., being inspected.

117 inspections were made of premises where food is prepared or sold, including bakehouses, ice-cream manufactories, tripe works, grocers and butchers' shops, refreshment houses, etc. The premises were found to be kept in a

cleanly condition and in a satisfactory state of repair, except in a few cases where items of disrepair, etc., were found and these were dealt with.

During the year 15 hawkers of food and the premises used as food stores by two of them were registered under the W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act 1951. Two other premises were in progress of being made suitable for registration and the consideration of another food store, which was considered to be unsuitable, was deferred as the occupier was intending to find fresh premises.

The unsound food condemned during the year comprised the following: 323 lb. minced meat; 123 lb. ham and bacon; 31 lb. kippers; 15 lb. grapes; 26½ lb. chocolates; 1½ lb. processed cheese; and 1,360 cans and jars of meat, fish, fruit and other foodstuffs.

Twenty-two samples of ordinary milk produced and distributed in the Borough were submitted to the methylene blue test for designated milk and 19 satisfied the test. Details of the three samples which failed to satisfy the test were forwarded to the appropriate Officer of the County Agricultural Committee. Eight samples of pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk were submitted for examination and all satisfied the prescribed tests. Two milk samples from local farms were examined for the presence of tuberculosis with negative results.

There are two makers of ice-cream in the Borough and ice-cream from several makers outside the Borough is sold at various shops. 13 samples of ice-cream, at various stages of manufacture in the case of one local maker, were submitted to bacteriological examination and were graded as follows: 7 in grade I, 5 in Grade II, and 1 in Grade IV. In the case of the sample placed in Grade IV the maker—outside the Borough—was notified and a subsequent sample was placed in Grade II.

### **Adulteration.**

No samples of food and drugs were taken for analysis during the year. The West Riding County Council is the Authority under the Food and Drugs Act 1938.

### **Rodent Control.**

Investigations were made at 45 premises in connection with rodent infestation—22 by rats and 23 by mice. The pre-



mises treated for rats included 7 factories, 5 houses, 2 food premises, 1 school and the refuse tip. The treatment consisted of pre-baiting followed by poison baiting.

A maintenance treatment for the destruction of rats in sewers in the Borough was carried out in April and May and a further maintenance treatment of the sewers in those areas considered to require treatment was carried out in December.

With regard to infestation by mice this occurred at various classes of premises including schools, factories, food premises and houses, and 25 treatments were carried out at 20 premises.

### **Housing.**

No action was taken with respect to new Clearance Areas. In the Shade Clearance Area at the end of the year two houses were still occupied and these and 10 others, some of which are derelict, still remained to be demolished.

No individual houses were represented as being unfit for habitation. A further 3 houses were demolished by the owners in connection with the erection of the Technical Institute.

Eighty houses were inspected, 2 of which were considered to be unfit for habitation. One of these is not used and consideration of the other is deferred. At 54 houses various defects such as leaking roofs, and eavestroughs, defective floors, plasterwork, etc., were found. In 2 cases statutory notices under the Public Health Act were served on the owners and the necessary repairs were carried out. In the remainder the owners were requested by informal notice or verbally to carry out the necessary repairs and during the year such repairs were carried out at 44 houses, including some standing over from the previous year. One house was repaired in compliance with a statutory notice under the Housing Act served the previous year.

Applications for Corporation houses were dealt with under the "points scheme" and visits paid to houses where necessary.

Two cases of overcrowding, involving 14 persons, were abated and 2 new cases recorded. At the end of the year 8 houses were recorded as being overcrowded and affecting 9 families with 59 persons.









